

General of the Armies
JOHN J. PERSHING

AMERICAN MEMORIALS AND OVERSEAS MILITARY CEMETERIES

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To learn more about ABMC commemorative sites
and databases, visit our Web site at

www.abmc.gov



AMERICAN BATTLE
MONUMENTS COMMISSION
www.abmc.gov

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Cemetery Hours and GPS Coordinates

ABMC cemeteries are open to visitors daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. except January 1 and December 25. Information and travel directions can be found on the following pages. Cemetery coordinates are provided here for quick reference:

Aisne-Marne (Belleau, France)	N49 04.767	E3 17.486	Meuse-Argonne (Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, France)	N49 20.044	E5 05.376
Ardennes (Neupré, Belgium)	N50 32.513	E5 28.145	Mexico City (Mexico City, Mexico)	N19 26.314	W99 09.581
Brittany (St. James, France)	N48 31.199	W1 18.067	Netherlands (Margraten, Netherlands)	N50 49.260	E5 48.223
Brookwood (Surrey, England)	N51 18.072	W0 38.430	Normandy (Colleville-sur-Mer, France)	N49 21.340	W0 51.180
Cambridge (Cambridge, England)	N52 13.020	E0 03.320	North Africa (Carthage, Tunisia)	N36 53.000	E10 19.000
Corozal (Corozal, Panama)	N09 93.740	E17 65.691	Oise-Aisne (Fere-en-Tardenois, France)	N49 12.024	E3 32.565
Epinal (Dinozé, France)	N48 08.619	E6 29.517	Rhone (Draguignan, France)	N46 00.000	E2 00.000
Flanders Field (Waregem, Belgium)	N50 52.419	E3 27.138	Sicily-Rome (Nettuno, Italy)	N41 27.918	E12 39.503
Florence (Tavarnuzze, Italy)	N42 50.000	E12 50.000	Somme (Bony, France)	N49 59.103	E3 12.798
Henri-Chapelle (Hombourg, Belgium)	N50 41.843	E5 53.908	St. Mihiel (Thiaucourt, France)	N48 57.419	E5 51.184
Lorraine (St. Avold, France)	N49 07.302	E6 42.872	Suresnes (Suresnes, France)	N48 52.314	E2 13.126
Luxembourg (Hamm, Luxembourg)	N49 36.771	E6 11.157			
Manila (Luzon, Philippines)	N14 32.640	E121 02.290			

ABMC is proud to maintain these commemorative cemeteries and memorials for the American people—to honor the service and sacrifice of the U.S. armed forces.

The Commission invites you to experience these inspirational and educational commemorative shrines on your next journey.

The **AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION (ABMC)**—guardian of America’s overseas commemorative cemeteries and memorials—honors the service, achievements and sacrifices of United States armed forces. ABMC is an agency of the executive branch of the federal government established by legislation on March 4, 1923.

The principal functions of the commission are to commemorate the sacrifices and achievements of U.S. armed forces through the establishment of memorials outside the U.S. where American forces have served since April 6, 1917, and in the U.S. as directed by public law; to design, construct, administer and maintain permanent U.S. burial grounds in foreign countries; and to control the design and construction on foreign soil of U.S. military memorials, monuments and markers by U.S. citizens and organizations, public and private, and encourage their maintenance.

In performing these functions, ABMC administers, operates and maintains 24 permanent American military burial grounds and 22 separate memorials, monuments and markers on foreign soil, and three memorials in the U.S. Presently, 124,913 U.S. war dead are interred in these cemeteries: 30,921 of World War I, 93,242 of World War II and 750 of the Mexican War. Additionally, 6,149 American veterans and others are interred in the Mexico City and Corozal cemeteries. Commemorated individually by name on stone tablets at the World War I and II cemeteries and three memorials on U.S. soil are 94,135 U.S. servicemen and women Missing in Action or lost or buried at sea in their general regions during the World Wars and the Korean and Vietnam Wars.

Recognizing the need for a federal agency to be responsible for honoring American armed forces where they had served and for controlling military monuments and markers on foreign soil, Congress created the American Battle Monuments Commission. Because of his stature, military background and interest, General of the Armies John J. Pershing was appointed to the newly-formed Commission and was elected chairman by the other members. General Pershing served in that capacity from 1923 until his death in 1948, at which time he was succeeded by General George C. Marshall, who served until 1959. Other chairmen include General Jacob L. Devers (1960-1969), General Mark W. Clark (1969-1984), General Andrew J. Goodpaster (1985-1990), General P. X. Kelley (1990-1994), General Fred F. Woerner



*General John J. Pershing
American Expeditionary Forces Memorial*

(1994-2001), General P. X. Kelley (2001-2005), and General Frederick M. Franks Jr. since 2005.

Final disposition of World War I and II remains was carried out under the provisions of Public Law 389, 66th Congress, and Public Law 368, 80th Congress. These laws entitled next of kin to select permanent interment of a loved one’s remains in an American military cemetery on foreign soil designed, constructed and maintained specifically to honor in perpetuity the dead of those wars, or repatriation of the remains to U.S. soil for interment in a national or private cemetery. The programs for final disposition of remains were carried out by the War Department’s American Graves Registration Service under the Quartermaster General. From time to time, requests are received from relatives asking that the instructions of next of kin at the time of interment be disregarded, but those decisions are final and irrevocable. Often, on seeing the great beauty and immaculate care of the Commission’s cemetery memorials, these same individuals tell us later that they are now pleased that the remains of their loved ones have been permanently interred in these uniquely splendid shrines.

ABMC’s World War I commemorative program consisted of erecting a nonsectarian chapel in each of the eight permanent American military burial grounds



*Angel of Victory Sheathing a Sword
St. Mihiel American Cemetery and Memorial*

on foreign soil established by the War Department for the dead of that war, landscaping each of the cemeteries, and erecting 11 separate monuments and two tablets elsewhere in Europe and an AEF Memorial in the U.S. In 1934, a Presidential Executive Order transferred the eight World War I cemeteries to ABMC and made the Commission responsible for the design, construction, operation and maintenance of future permanent American military burial grounds erected in foreign countries.

By the end of World War II, several hundred temporary burial grounds had been established by the U.S. Army on battlefields around the world. In 1947, 14 sites in foreign countries were selected to become permanent burial sites by the Secretary of the Army and ABMC. The locations of these sites correspond closely with the course of military operations. The permanent sites were turned over to ABMC after the interments had been made by the American Graves Registration

Service in the configuration proposed by the cemetery architect and approved by the Commission. After the war, all temporary cemeteries were disestablished by the War Department and the remains in them buried in accordance with the directions of next of kin. In a few instances, next of kin directed that isolated burials be left undisturbed, in which case the next of kin assumed responsibility for their care.

Like the World War I cemeteries, use of the World War II sites as permanent military burial grounds was granted in perpetuity by the host country free of charge or taxation. Except in the Philippines, burial in these cemeteries is limited by the agreements with the host countries to members of the U.S. armed forces who died overseas during the war. U.S. civilian technicians, Red Cross workers and entertainers serving the military were treated as members of the armed forces for burial entitlement. The agreement with the Philippine government permitted members of the Philippine Scouts and Philippine Army units that fought with U.S. forces in the Philippines to be interred in the Manila American Cemetery. All of ABMC's World War I and II cemeteries are closed to burials except for the remains of American war dead still found from time-to-time in World War I and II battle areas.

The Commission's World War II commemorative program consists of 14 permanent American military cemeteries, and 10 monuments on foreign soil, and three memorials in the U.S. In addition to their landscaped graves areas and nonsectarian chapels, the World War II cemeteries contain sculpture, battle maps and narratives depicting the course of the war in the region, and visitor reception facilities.

Each grave site in the overseas American World War I and II cemeteries is marked by a headstone of pristine white marble. Headstones of those of the Jewish faith are tapered marble shafts surmounted by a Star of David; stylized marble Latin crosses mark all others. Annotated on the headstones of the World War I servicemen who could not be identified is: "HERE RESTS IN HONORED GLORY AN AMERICAN SOLDIER KNOWN BUT TO GOD."

Because of the tri-service nature of World War II, the phrase "AMERICAN SOLDIER" was replaced with the phrase "COMRADE IN ARMS" on the headstones of servicemen who could not be identified.

The policy-making body of the Commission consists of 11 members, who are appointed by the President of the U.S. for an indefinite term and serve without pay. They meet with the professional staff of the Commission twice annually. ABMC is staffed by 391 full-time civilian employees, 67 of which are U.S. citizens. The remaining civilian employees are foreign nationals from the countries where ABMC installations are located.

Two field offices oversee operations in Europe and the Mediterranean, one in Paris, France and one in



Photo: Bob Uith

Brittany American Cemetery and Memorial

Rome, Italy; superintendents of the cemeteries in Mexico City, Panama and Manila report directly to the U.S. office. Superintendents are specially selected for their administrative ability; knowledge of horticulture, construction, and vehicle, equipment and structures maintenance; and their ability to employ compassion and tact in dealing with the public.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VISITORS

The locations of ABMC cemeteries, monuments and memorials in foreign countries are shown on the maps in this pamphlet. Directions to them as well as other information of interest appear with the individual maps to each site. Directional signs to the cemeteries are posted on the main roads in their vicinity. All of the cemeteries are open to the public daily, except January 1 and December 25. Staff members are on duty to provide information and assistance in locating grave and memorial sites.

Photography is permitted in ABMC cemeteries and memorials without special authorization, provided it is not for commercial purposes. Permission to take commercial photographs must be obtained from the U.S., Paris or Rome offices, the addresses of which appear on the back cover of this pamphlet.

SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC

The following information and services are provided without cost to relatives of those interred in or memorialized at ABMC cemeteries and memorials:

- Name, location and general information about the cemetery or memorial in which they are interested;
- Plot, row and grave number, or memorialization site;
- Suggested routes and modes of travel in-country to the cemetery or memorial;
- General information about accommodations available in the vicinity of the cemeteries and memorials;
- Letters authorizing fee-free passports for members of the immediate family traveling overseas specifically to visit a grave or memorialization site;
- Black and white photographs of headstones and sections of the Tablets of the Missing on which the name is engraved;
- Large color lithographs of the cemeteries and memorials on which photographs of the appropriate headstones or Tablets of the Missing are mounted;
- Arrangements for floral decoration of grave and memorialization sites and, if possible, a photograph of the decoration in place.

WORLD WAR I

"Time will not dim the glory of their deeds."

General of the Armies John J. Pershing



Suresnes American Cemetery, 1919



BROOKWOOD CEMETERY is located directly south of the town of Brookwood, Surrey, England, 7 miles northwest of Guildford, and 9 miles northeast of Aldershot. It may be reached by automobile from London, a distance of 28 miles, or by train from Waterloo station in less than 45 minutes. The American cemetery is about 300 yards west of the Brookwood railroad station. There are hotels and restaurants at Woking, Guildford, Aldershot and other nearby towns.

This cemetery of 4.5 acres lies to the west of the large civilian cemetery built by the London Necropolis Co. and contains the graves of 468 of our military dead. Close by are military cemeteries and monuments of the British Commonwealth and other Allied nations. Automobiles may drive through the Commonwealth or civilian cemeteries to the American cemetery.

Within the American cemetery the headstones are arranged in four plots, grouped about the flagpole. The regular rows of white marble headstones on the smooth lawn are framed by masses of shrubs and evergreen trees which form a perfect setting for the chapel, a classic white stone building on the north end of the cemetery. The interior of the chapel is of tan-hued stone. Small stained-glass windows light the altar and flags and the carved cross above them. On the walls within the chapel are inscribed the names of 563 of the missing who lost their lives in the service of their country and whose graves are in the sea.



FLANDERS FIELD CEMETERY lies on the southeast edge of the town of Waregem, Belgium, along the Lille-Gent Autoroute E-17. It is located 175 miles north of Paris and 52 miles west of Brussels. The cemetery is within 44 miles of Brugge (Brugges) and 22 miles of Gent, the two largest cities in Flanders. Waregem may be reached by train from Brussels via Gent (Gand) in approximately one hour; from Paris (Gare du Nord) in about five hours via Rijsel (Lille) and Kortrijk (Courtrai), and 5½ hours via Brussels and Gent. Taxi service is available from the train station in Waregem.

The cemetery occupies a 6.2-acre site. Masses of graceful trees and shrubbery frame the burial area and screen it from passing traffic. At the ends of the paths leading to three of the corners of the cemetery are circular retreats, with benches and urns. At this peaceful site rest 368 of our military dead, most of whom gave their lives in liberating the soil of Belgium in World War I. Their headstones are aligned in four symmetrical areas around the white stone chapel that stands in the center of the cemetery.

The altar inside the chapel is of black and white "Grand Antique" marble with draped flags on each side; above it is a crusader's sword outlined in gold. The chapel furniture is of carved oak, stained black with white veining to harmonize with the altar. On the side walls are inscribed the names of 43 of the missing whose remains were never recovered or identified.





AUDENARDE MONUMENT is located in the town of Oudenaarde (Audenarde), Belgium, 18 miles south of Gent (Gand), 45 miles west of Brussels and 183 miles north of Paris.

The monument of golden-yellow limestone bearing the shield of the U.S. flanked by two stone eagles stands at the end of a small park maintained by the Commission. It commemorates the service and sacrifices of 40,000 American troops who, in October and November 1918, fought in the vicinity as units attached to the Group of Armies commanded by the King of the Belgians. Some are buried in Flanders Field American Cemetery at Waregem, 10 miles to the west.

KEMMEL MONUMENT is 6 miles south of Ieper (Ypres), Belgium, near Vierstraat, on the Kemmelberg (Mont Kemmel) road, overlooking the bitterly contested Ypres battlefield. Ieper is 54 miles south of Ostend (Oostende), 76 miles west of Brussels and 165 miles north of Paris; it is accessible by train.

This small monument on a low platform consists of a rectangular white stone block, in front of which is carved a soldier's helmet upon a wreath. It commemorates the service and sacrifices of American troops who, in the late summer of 1918, fought nearby in units attached to the British Army; some are buried in Flanders Field American Cemetery at Waregem, 35 miles to the east.



SOMME CEMETERY is situated 1/2 mile southwest of the village of Bony (Aisne), France, which is 1¼ miles west of highway N-44, 13 miles north of St. Quentin and 14 miles southwest of Cambrai. The road leading to Bony leaves highway N-44 10 miles north of St. Quentin, a short distance north of the American monument near Bellicourt. The cemetery, 98 miles northeast of Paris, can also be reached by automobile via the Paris-Lille toll autoroute (A-1) to exit 13, "Vallée de la Somme," then to Vermand and Bellenglise, or Lille-Reims toll autoroute (A-26) exit 9, via highway N-44 south for 7½ miles to Bony. Hotels are available at Peronne, St. Quentin, and Cambrai, which may be reached by train from Paris (Gare du Nord).

This 14.3-acre cemetery, sited on a gentle slope typical of the open, rolling Picardy countryside, contains the graves of 1,844 of our military dead. Most lost their lives while serving in American units attached to British Armies, or in the operations near Cantigny. The headstones, set in regular rows, are separated into four plots by paths, which intersect at the flagpole near the top of the slope. The longer axis leads to the chapel at the eastern end of the cemetery.

A bronze door, surmounted by an American eagle, leads into the chapel, whose outer walls contain sculptured pieces of military equipment. Once inside, light from a cross-shaped crystal window above the marble altar bathes the subdued interior with luminous radiance. The walls bear the names of 333 of our fallen heroes who were Missing in Action.





BELLICOURT MONUMENT is 9 miles north of St. Quentin (Aisne), France, on the highway to Cambrai and 1 mile north of the village of Bellicourt; it is 97 miles northeast of Paris and 3 miles from the Somme American Cemetery. Erected above a canal tunnel built by Napoleon I, it commemorates the achievements and sacrifices of the 90,000 American troops who served in battle with the British Armies in France during 1917 and 1918.

The tunnel was one of the main defense features of the Hindenburg Line, which was broken by American troops in a brilliant offensive in September 1918. Engraved on the rear facade of the memorial is a map illustrating the American operations; on the terrace is an orientation table.

CANTIGNY MONUMENT is in the village of Cantigny (Somme), France, 4 miles northwest of Montdidier on route D-26 from Montdidier to Ailly-sur-Noye. From Paris, it is 66 miles north via Chantilly or Senlis.

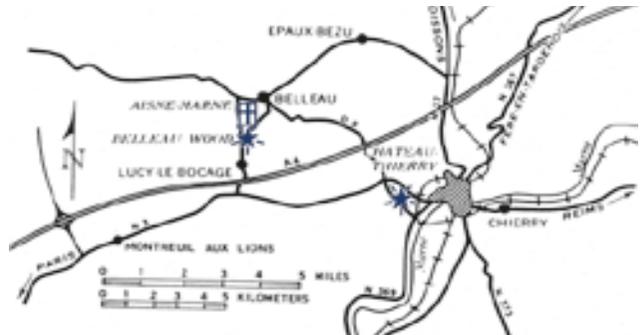
This battlefield monument, commemorating the first offensive operation in May 1918 by a large American unit in World War I, stands in the center of the village, which was captured in that attack and completely destroyed by artillery fire. It consists of a white stone shaft, on a platform, surrounded by an attractive park developed and maintained by the Commission. The quiet surroundings now give no hint of the bitter hand-to-hand fighting that took place near the site of the monument.



AISNE-MARNE CEMETERY lies south of the village of Belleau (Aisne), France, 6½ miles northwest of Chateau-Thierry. It may be reached by automobile from Paris via toll autoroute A-4 by taking the Montreuil-aux-Lions exit (#19), then via N-3, following the cemetery signs to Lucy-le-Bocage and proceeding through Belleau Wood to the cemetery entrance. Driving from Reims via toll autoroute A-4, the cemetery may be reached by taking the Chateau-Thierry exit (#20), proceeding to the center of Chateau-Thierry and then following the cemetery signs. There is rail service from Paris (Gare de l'Est) to Chateau-Thierry; the journey takes about 1 hour.

This 42.5 acre cemetery, in a sweeping curve at the foot of the hill where stands Belleau Wood, contains the graves of 2,289 of our dead, most of whom fought in the vicinity and in the Marne valley in the summer of 1918. From the hillside rises the memorial chapel decorated with sculptured and stained-glass details of wartime personnel, equipment and insignia. On its interior walls are the names of 1,060 who were missing in the region. During World War II, the chapel was damaged slightly by an enemy shell.

Belleau Wood adjoins the cemetery and contains many vestiges of World War I. A monument at the flagpole commemorates the valor of the U.S. Marines who captured much of this ground in 1918.





CHATEAU-THIERRY MONUMENT, on a hill 2 miles west of Chateau-Thierry, commands a wide view of the valley of the Marne. It is 54 miles east of Paris, 4½ miles southeast of Aisne-Marne (Belleau) Cemetery and 17 miles southwest of the Oise-Aisne (Fere) Cemetery where rest many of the American soldiers and Marines who fought in this region in the summer of 1918. Two stone pylons mark the entrance from the Paris-Chateau-Thierry highway (N-3).

The monument consists of an impressive double colonnade rising above a long terrace; on its west façade are sculptured figures representing the United States and France. On the east façade is a map of American military operations in this region and also an orientation table.

TOURS MONUMENT is located in the city of Tours, France, 146 miles southwest of Paris. It commemorates the efforts of the 650,000 men who served during World War I in the Services of Supply of the American Expeditionary Forces and whose work behind the battle lines made possible the achievements of the American armies in the field.

The monument is situated just east of the southern end of the Pont Wilson, which crosses the Loire in prolongation of the main street (Rue Nationale) of Tours and consists of a fountain of white stone and bronze with sculpture. The surrounding area was developed by the Commission into a small park.



OISE-AISNE CEMETERY lies 1½ miles east of Fère-en-Tardenois (Aisne), France, which is 14 miles northeast of Chateau-Thierry. It may be reached by automobile from Paris by toll autoroute A-4 taking the Chateau-Thierry exit (49½ miles), turn left onto highway D-1, continue to Fère-en-Tardenois (12 miles). Hotels are available in Chateau-Thierry, Reims (27 miles) and Soissons (18 miles). There is rail service to each of these cities where taxicabs may be hired.

At this cemetery site of 36.5 acres, beneath the broad lawn surrounded by stately trees and shrubbery, rest 6,012 of our military dead, most of whom lost their lives while fighting in this vicinity during 1918. Their headstones, aligned in long rows, rise in a gentle slope from the entrance to the memorial at the far end. The burial area is divided into four plots by wide paths lined by trees and beds of roses; at the intersection is a circular plaza and the flagpole.

The memorial is a curving colonnade, flanked at the ends by a chapel and a map room. It is built of rose-colored sandstone with white trim bearing sculptured details of wartime equipment. The chapel contains an altar of carved stone. Engraved upon its walls are the names of 241 of the missing, whose remains were never recovered or identified. The map room contains an engraved and colored wall map portraying the military operations in this region during 1918.





SOMMEPY MONUMENT stands on Blanc Mont ridge, 3 miles northwest of SommePY-Tahure (Marne), France. The site is 11 miles north of Suippes and 124 miles east of Paris; it can be reached via Chalons-sur-Marne or Reims.

The monument, surrounded by vestiges of World War I trenches, dugouts and gun emplacements, is essentially a tower of golden-yellow limestone. A platform at the top affords a wide view over the former battlefields and, weather permitting, is open daily. Inside the entrance an inscription relates the American operations in this vicinity. The monument, whose site was captured by American troops, commemorates the achievements of the 70,000 Americans who served in this region during the summer and fall of 1918.

MONTFAUCON MONUMENT at Montfaucou d'Argonne (Meuse), France is 7 miles south of the Meuse-Argonne Cemetery and 20 miles northwest of Verdun. Its massive granite Doric column is surmounted by a statue symbolic of liberty, which towers more than 200 feet above the ruins of the former village. It commemorates the Meuse-Argonne Offensive in which, during 47 days of fighting between 26 September and 11 November 1918, the American First Army forced a general retreat on this front.

On the walls of the foyer are an engraved map of the operations with narrative and a tribute to those who served. The observation platform, reached by 234 steps, affords magnificent views of the battlefield.



Photo: Bob Lith

MEUSE-ARGONNE CEMETERY is located east of the village of Romagne-sous-Montfaucou (Meuse), France, which is 26 miles northwest of Verdun. It may be reached by automobile from Paris (152 miles) via toll autoroute A-4 or highway N-3, to Ste. Menehould, continuing on N-3 to Clermont-en-Argonne (19 miles south of the cemetery) and continuing via Varennes-en-Argonne. It may also be reached from Verdun, where hotels are available, via Consenvoye or Dun-sur-Meuse, distances of 26 or 29 miles. Rail service from Paris (Gare de l'Est) to Verdun takes about 3½ hours. Taxis are available from there to the cemetery.

At this site, covering 130.5 acres, rest the largest number of our military dead in Europe, a total of 14,246. Most of those buried here lost their lives during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. The immense array of headstones rises in long regular rows upward beyond a wide central pool to the chapel, which crowns the ridge. A beautiful bronze screen separates the chapel foyer from the interior, which is decorated with stained-glass windows portraying American unit insignia; behind the altar are flags of the principal Allied nations.

On either side of the chapel are memorial loggias. One panel of the west loggia contains a map of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Inscribed on the remaining panels of both loggias are the names of the 954 missing whose remains were never recovered or identified, to include the missing of the U.S. expedition to northern Russia in 1918-1919.

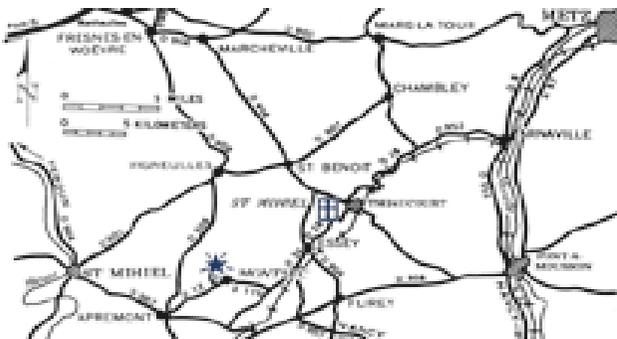




ST. MIHIEL CEMETERY is situated at the west edge of Thiaucourt (M. et M.), France. The cemetery can be reached by automobile from Paris (190 miles) via Verdun and from Metz (23 miles) via toll highway A-4 (E-50), exiting at Fresnes-en-Woëvre (Exit #32). At Fresnes-en-Woëvre, take D-904 in the direction of Pont-a-Mousson. There is direct rail service from Paris (Gare de l'Est) to Toul. Accommodations are available in Metz, Nancy and Pont-a-Mousson.

The cemetery, 40.5 acres in extent, contains the graves of 4,153 of our military dead. The majority of these died in the offensive to reduce the St. Mihiel salient. The burial area is divided by Linden alignment trees and paths into four equal plots. At the center is a large sundial surmounted by an American eagle. To the right (west) is a statue of a World War I soldier, while at the eastern end is a semi-circular overlook dominated by a sculpture representing a victory vase.

Beyond the burial area to the south is the white stone memorial consisting of a small chapel, a peristyle with a large rose-granite funeral urn at its center and a museum building. The chapel contains a beautiful mosaic portraying an angel sheathing his sword. On two walls of the museum are recorded the names of 284 of the missing whose remains were never recovered or identified; on the wall facing the door is a large map of inlaid marble depicting the St. Mihiel Offensive.



MONTSEC MONUMENT is situated on the isolated hill of Montsec (Thiaucourt), France, 12 miles southwest of the St. Mihiel Cemetery, 10 miles east of the town of St. Mihiel. Entrance to its access road is immediately west of the center of Montsec village.

This majestic monument, commemorating the achievements and sacrifices of American soldiers who fought in this region in 1917 and 1918, dominates the landscape for miles around. It consists of a classic circular colonnade with a broad approach stairway; its central feature is a large bronze relief map of the St. Mihiel salient, illustrating the military operations that took place there.

NAVAL MONUMENT AT GIBRALTAR, the gateway to the Mediterranean, consists of a masonry archway bearing bronze seals of the United States and of the Navy Department. This monument, constructed from stone from the neighboring "Rock," commemorates the achievements and sacrifices of the U.S. Navy in nearby waters and its comradeship with the British Royal Navy during World War I.

From this monument, located in the midst of historic surroundings, a flight of steps connects the extensive British naval establishments below with the picturesque town above. Gibraltar is a port of call for many ships; a visit to the monument from the pier requires about half an hour.

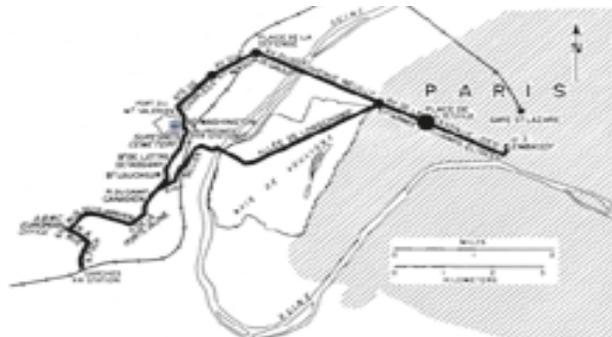




SURESNES CEMETERY is in the city of Suresnes, 5 miles west of the center of Paris. It can be reached by automobile, taxicab or metro and suburban trains; the latter depart about every 15 minutes from the Gare St. Lazare to the Suresnes Mont Valerien station. From the Suresnes station it is only a 10-minute walk to the cemetery. From the site, which is located high on the slopes of Mont Valerien, a fine panorama of a large part of Paris can be viewed.

At this 7.5-acre cemetery rest 1,541 who died in World War I, together with 24 of our Unknown dead of World War II. Bronze tablets on the walls of the chapel record the names of 974 missing or buried or lost at sea in 1917 and 1918. Originally a World War I cemetery, Suresnes now shelters the remains of U.S. dead of both wars.

The World War I memorial chapel was enlarged by the addition of two loggias dedicated to the dead of World War I and World War II, respectively. In the rooms at the ends of the loggias are white marble figures in memory of those who lost their lives in these two wars. Inscribed on the walls of the loggias is a summary of the loss of life in our armed forces in each war, together with the location of all the overseas cemeteries where our dead are buried. Senior representatives of the American and French governments assemble on ceremonial occasions at Suresnes Cemetery to honor the memory of our military dead.



NAVAL MONUMENT AT BREST, FRANCE stands on the ramparts of the city overlooking the harbor, which was a major base of operations for American naval vessels during World War I. The original monument, built on this site to commemorate the achievements of the United States Navy during World War I, was destroyed by the enemy on 4 July 1941, prior to our entry into World War II. The present structure is a replica of the original and was completed in 1958.

The monument is a rectangular rose-granite shaft rising 145 feet above the lower terrace and 100 feet above the Cours d'Ajot. All four sides are ornamented by sculpture of nautical interest. The surrounding area has been developed by the Commission into an attractive park.

CHAUMONT MARKER, HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE:

A bronze tablet at the entrance to Damremont Barracks, Chaumont, France, marks the location of the General Headquarters of the American Expeditionary Force of World War I commanded by General of the Armies John J. Pershing. Its inscription in French and English reads as follows:

“GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES IN EUROPE DURING THE WORLD WAR OCCUPIED THE BUILDINGS OF THE CASERNE DAMREMONT FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1917 TO JULY 11, 1919, AND FROM HERE DIRECTED THE ACTIVITIES OF MORE THAN TWO MILLION AMERICAN SOLDIERS.”





SOUILLY MARKER, HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN FIRST ARMY:

On the outside of the town hall of Souilly, France is a bronze tablet identifying it as the headquarters of the American First Army at the end of World War I. Its inscription in English and French reads as follows:

“HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY OCCUPIED THIS BUILDING FROM SEPTEMBER 21, 1918 TO THE END OF HOSTILITIES AND FROM HERE CONDUCTED THE MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE, ONE OF THE GREAT OPERATIONS OF THE WORLD WAR.”



MARINE MONUMENT AT BELLEAU WOOD:

The 200-acre Belleau Wood adjoins Aisne-Marne American Cemetery behind the memorial chapel. It is maintained by ABMC as a memorial to the American fighting men who fought in the American Expeditionary Forces during World War I. Vestiges of trenches, shell holes and relics of the war to include weapons found in the vicinity may be seen.

A monument erected by the U.S. Marine Corps and a flagpole are located on an island in the road passing through the clearing in the center of Belleau Wood. The monument is a black granite stele to which has been affixed a life-size bronze bas-relief sculpture of a Marine attacking with rifle and bayonet. The monument commemorates the 4th Marine Brigade of the U.S. 2nd Division, which was primarily responsible for the capture of the Wood.



*Medal of Honor Recipient
Meuse-Argonne Cemetery and Memorial*

WORLD WAR II

"The quality of our American fighting men is not all a matter of training or equipment or organization. It is essentially a matter of spirit. That spirit is expressive in their faith in America."

President Franklin D. Roosevelt



*Spirit of American Youth Rising from the Waves
Normandy American Cemetery and Memorial*



BRITTANY CEMETERY lies 1½ miles southeast of the village of St. James (Manche), France, 12 miles south of Avranches and 14 miles north of Fougères. It may be reached by automobile from Paris via toll highway A-11 to Laval, then D-31 to Ernée, N-12 to Fougères, and D-798 to St. James, a total distance of 220 miles. The cemetery is reached by rail, bus and taxi. From Paris, Montparnasse station, via the high speed train (TGV) to Laval, where travelers change to the SNCF bus to Fougères and from there to St. James by taxi. Travel time, including a layover, is about five hours. There are hotels at St. James, Avranches, Pontorson and Mont St. Michel.

At this cemetery, covering 28 acres of rolling farm country near the eastern edge of Brittany, rest 4,410 of our dead, most of whom lost their lives in the Normandy and Brittany campaigns in 1944. Along the retaining wall of the memorial terrace are inscribed the names of 498 of the missing whose resting place "is known only to God."

The gray granite memorial, containing the chapel as well as two large operations maps with narratives and flags of our military services, overlooks the burial area. Interesting stained glass and sculpture aid in embellishing the structure. The lookout platform of the tower, reached by 98 steps, affords a view of the stately pattern of the headstones, as well as of the peaceful surrounding countryside stretching northward to the sea and Mont St. Michel.



CAMBRIDGE CEMETERY is situated 3 miles west of the university city of Cambridge, England, on highway A-1303 and 60 miles north of London. By automobile from London it takes less than 2 hours. Cambridge may also be reached by railroad from King's Cross and Liverpool Street stations. Travel time is about 1 hour; train service is frequent. Taxicab service is available at Cambridge station. There are excellent hotels in the city.

The site, 30.5 acres in total, was donated by the University of Cambridge. It lies on a slope with wide prospect; the west and south sides are framed by woodland. The cemetery contains the remains of 3,812 of our military dead; on the Tablets of the Missing are recorded the names of 5,127 who lost their lives in the service of their country, but whose remains were never recovered or identified. Most of these died in the Battle of the Atlantic or in the strategic air bombardment of northwest Europe.

From the flagpole platform, near the main entrance, the great mall, with its reflecting pools, stretches eastward; it is from this mall that the wide, sweeping curve of the burial area across the green lawns is best appreciated. Along the south side are the Tablets of the Missing; at the far end is the memorial with its chapel, its two huge military maps, its stained-glass windows bearing the state seals and military decorations, and its mosaic ceiling memorial to the dead of our air forces.





NORMANDY CEMETERY sits on a cliff overlooking Omaha Beach and the English Channel, east of St. Laurent-sur-Mer and northwest of Bayeux in Colleville-sur-Mer, 170 miles west of Paris. The cemetery may be reached by automobile via highway A-13 to Caen, then N-13 to Bayeux and Formigny, continuing on D-517 towards St. Laurent-sur-Mer and D-514 to Colleville-sur-Mer, where signs mark the entrance to the cemetery. There is rail service between Paris (Gare St. Lazare) and Bayeux, where taxicab and tour bus service is available; travel by rail takes 3 hours. Hotels are available at Bayeux and Port-en-Bessin.

The cemetery site, at the north end of its ½-mile access road, covers 172.5 acres and contains the graves of 9,387 of our military dead, most of whom lost their lives in the D-Day landings and ensuing operations. On the walls of the semicircular garden on the east side of the memorial are inscribed the names of 1,557 of our missing who rest in unknown graves.

The memorial consists of a semicircular colonnade with a loggia at each end containing large maps and narratives of the military operations; at the center is the bronze statue, "Spirit of American Youth." An orientation table overlooking the beach depicts the landings in Normandy. Facing west at the memorial, one sees in the foreground the reflecting pool; beyond is the burial area with the circular chapel and, at the far end, granite statues representing the U.S. and France.



POINTE DU HOC RANGER MONUMENT is located on a cliff 8 miles west of the Normandy American Cemetery overlooking Omaha Beach. It was erected by the French to honor elements of the 2d Ranger Battalion, under the command of LTC James E. Rudder, which scaled the 100-foot cliff, seized the objective and, at high cost, defended it successfully against determined German counterattacks. The monument consists of a simple granite pylon atop a concrete bunker with inscriptions in French and English on tablets at its base. It was officially turned over to the American government on 11 January 1979 for care and maintenance in perpetuity. This battle-scarred area on the right flank of Omaha Beach remains much as the Rangers left it on 8 June 1944.



UTAH BEACH MONUMENT is located at the termination of highway N-13D, approximately 3 kilometers northeast of Sainte-Marie-du-Mont (Manche), France. This monument commemorates the achievements of the American forces of the VII Corps who fought in the liberation of the Cotentin Peninsula from 6 June to 1 July 1944. It consists of a red granite obelisk surrounded by a small developed park overlooking the historic sand dunes of Utah Beach, one of the two American landing beaches during the Normandy Invasion of 6 June 1944.



NETHERLANDS CEMETERY, the only American military cemetery in the Netherlands, lies in the village of Margraten, 6 miles east of Maastricht. Maastricht can be reached by train from Paris (Gare du Nord) via Liège, any city in Holland, or from Germany via Aachen. A bus service runs from Maastricht railroad station. Maastricht airport with taxicabs is 5 miles to the north; service should be verified.

The tall memorial tower can be seen before reaching the site, which covers 65.5 acres. From the cemetery entrance the visitor is led to the Court of Honor with its pool reflecting the tower. To the right and left, respectively, are the visitors' building and the museum containing three large, engraved maps with texts depicting the military operations of the American armed forces. Stretching along the sides of the court are two Tablets of the Missing on which are recorded the names of 1,722 who lost their lives in the service of their country, but who rest in unknown graves. Beyond the tower containing the chapel is the burial area, divided into 16 plots, where rest 8,301 of our military dead, their headstones set in long curves. A wide, tree-lined mall leads to the flagstaff.

The light fixture in the chapel and the altar candelabra and flower bowl were presented by the government of the Netherlands and by the local Provincial administration.

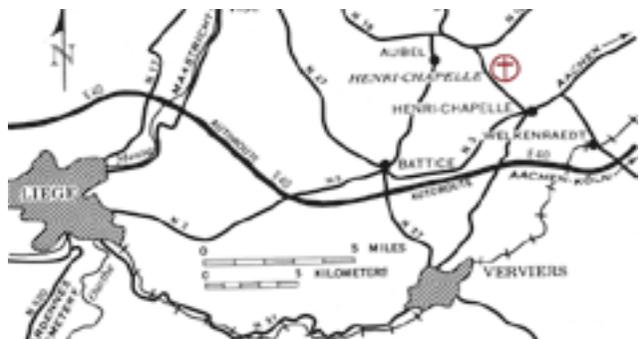


HENRI-CHAPELLE CEMETERY lies 2 miles northwest of the village of Henri-Chapelle, which is 4½ miles northwest of the Welkenraedt exit (7 miles from the German border) on the Aachen-Antwerp autoroute. Welkenraedt, the nearest train station to the cemetery, may be reached by train from Paris (Gare du Nord), Brussels and Aachen.

At this cemetery, covering 57 acres, rest 7,992 of our military dead, most of whom lost their lives during the advance of the U.S. armed forces into Germany. Their headstones are arranged in gentle arcs sweeping across a broad green lawn that slopes gently downhill. A highway passes through the reservation. West of the highway an overlook affords an excellent view of the rolling Belgian countryside, once a battlefield.

To the east is the long colonnade that, with the chapel and museum room, forms the memorial overlooking the burial area. The chapel is simple but richly ornamented. In the museum are two maps of military operations, carved in black granite, with inscriptions recalling the achievements of our forces.

On the rectangular piers of the colonnade are inscribed the names of 450 of the missing who lost their lives in the service of their country. The seals of the states and territories are also carved on these piers.





ARDENNES CEMETERY is located near the southeast edge of Neupré (Neuville-en-Condroz), 12 miles southwest of Liège, Belgium. The main highway to Marche passes the entrance. Liège can be reached by express train from Paris (Gare du Nord) via Brussels in about 3 ½ hours and from Germany via Aachen. Taxicabs and limited bus service to Neupré are available from Liège. There are several hotels in the city.

The approach drive leads to the memorial, a stone structure bearing on its façade a massive American eagle and other sculptures. Within are the chapel, three large wall maps composed of inlaid marbles, marble panels depicting combat and supply activities and other ornamental features. Along the outside of the memorial, inscribed on granite slabs, are the names of 462 of the missing, whose remains were never recovered or identified. The façade on the far (north) end that overlooks the burial area bears the insignia, in mosaic, of the major U.S. units that operated in north-west Europe in World War II.

The cemetery, 90 acres in extent, contains the graves of 5,329 of our military dead, many of whom died in the Ardennes '44 winter offensive (Battle of the Bulge). Their headstones are aligned in straight rows that compose the form of a huge Greek cross on the lawns and are framed by tree masses.



LUXEMBOURG CEMETERY lies in Hamm just 3 miles east of downtown Luxembourg City. It can be reached by train from Paris (Gare de l'Est) in approximately 4 hours. The cemetery can also be reached from neighboring countries via E25/E44, exiting at Exit 7 clearly marked "Cimetières Militaires" (Military Cemeteries). The airport is three miles northeast of the cemetery. Taxicabs are available at the Luxembourg station and airport and bus service is available from the city. There are excellent hotels in the city.

The cemetery, 50.5 acres in extent, is situated in a beautiful wooded area. Not far from the entrance stands the white stone chapel, set on a wide circular platform surrounded by woods. It is embellished with sculpture in bronze and stone, a stained-glass window with American unit insignia, and a mosaic ceiling. Flanking the chapel at a lower level are two large stone pylons upon which are maps made of various inlaid granites, with inscriptions recalling the achievements of the American armed forces in this region. On the same pylons are inscribed the names of 371 of the missing, whose remains were never recovered or identified.

Sloping gently downhill from the memorial is the burial area containing 5,076 of our military dead, many of whom lost their lives in the "Battle of the Bulge" and in the advance to the Rhine. Their headstones follow along graceful curves; trees, fountains and flower beds contribute to the dignity of the ensemble.





LORRAINE CEMETERY is situated $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north of the town of St. Avold (Moselle), France, on highway N-33. St. Avold, which is 28 miles east of Metz and 17 miles southwest of Saarbrücken, can be reached by automobile from Paris (220 miles) via toll autoroute A-4 in about 4 hours. Trains from Paris (Gare de l'Est) to St. Avold station, which is 3 miles from the town, take about $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Taxicabs are available at the station. There are hotels at St. Avold, Forbach, Saarbrücken and Metz.

The cemetery, which covers 113.5 acres, contains the largest number of graves of our military dead of World War II in Europe, a total of 10,489. Most of these lost their lives while fighting in this region. Their headstones are arranged in nine plots in a generally elliptical design extending over the beautiful rolling terrain of eastern Lorraine and culminating in a prominent overlook feature.

The memorial, which stands on a plateau to the west of the burial area, contains ceramic operations maps with narratives and service flags. High on its exterior front wall is the large figure of St. Nabor, the martyred Roman soldier overlooking the silent host. On each side of the memorial, and parallel to its front, stretch the Tablets of the Missing on which are inscribed the names of 444 Americans who lost their lives in the service of their country but whose remains were not recovered or identified. The entire area is framed in woodland.



EPINAL CEMETERY is located approximately 4 miles (7 kilometers) southeast of Epinal (Vosges), France, on road D-157, in the village of Dinoze-Quèquement. It can be reached by automobile from Paris (231 miles) in about 5 hours via toll autoroute A-4, eastward to the Nancy exit, then highway N-57. Avoid the city of Epinal and exit only at Arches-Dinoze. Rail service is available from the Gare de l'Est, Paris via Nancy, where it may be necessary to change trains. The journey by train also requires about 5 hours. Air travel service is available from Paris to the Epinal-Mirecourt Airport. Travel by air takes about 45 minutes. Adequate hotel accommodations and taxi service can be found in Epinal and vicinity.

The cemetery, 48.6 acres in extent, is sited on a plateau 100 feet above the river, in the foothills of the Vosges Mountains; it contains the graves of 5,255 of our military dead, most of whom lost their lives in the campaigns across northeastern France to the Rhine and beyond into Germany.

The memorial, a rectangular structure with two large bas-relief panels, consists of a chapel, portico, and museum room with its mosaic operations map. On the walls of the Court of Honor, which surround the memorial, are inscribed the names of 424 of the missing who rest in unknown graves.

Stretching northward is a wide, tree-lined mall that separates the two large burial plots. At the northern end of the mall, the circular flagpole plaza forms an overlook affording a view of a wide sweep of the Moselle valley.





SICILY-ROME CEMETERY lies at the north edge of the town of Nettuno, Italy, which is immediately east of Anzio, 38 miles south of Rome. The cemetery can be reached by automobile from Rome along the Via Cristoforo Colombo, which runs into Via Pontina (highway 148). Drive south approximately 37 miles and exit at Campoverde/Nettuno. Turn right to Nettuno, continuing 5½ miles to the cemetery. There is hourly train service from Rome to Nettuno, where taxicabs can be hired. There are numerous hotels in Anzio and Nettuno.

The cemetery site covers 77 acres, rising in a gentle slope from a broad pool with an island and cenotaph flanked by groups of Italian cypress trees. Beyond the pool is the immense field of headstones of 7,861 of our military dead arranged in gentle arcs on broad green lawns beneath rows of Roman pines. The majority of these men died in the operations preceding the liberation of Rome.

A wide central mall leads to the memorial, rich in works of art and architecture, expressing America's remembrance of the dead. It consists of a chapel, a peristyle, and a museum room. On the white marble walls of the chapel are engraved the names of 3,095 of the missing, whose remains were never recovered or identified. The museum room contains a bronze relief map and four fresco maps depicting the military operations in Sicily and Italy. At each end of the memorial are ornamental Italian gardens.



NORTH AFRICA CEMETERY is located in close proximity to the site of the ancient city of Carthage, Tunisia, destroyed by the Romans in 146 B.C., and lies over part of the site of Roman Carthage. It is near the present town of the same name, 10 miles from the city of Tunis and 5 miles from its airport. The "La Marsa" railroad runs from the center of Tunis to Amilcar station, a 5-minute walk from the cemetery; taxicabs are available at Tunis and at the airport. There are good hotel accommodations in Tunis as well as in the vicinity of the cemetery at Carthage, Sidi Bou Said, La Marsa and Gammarth.

At this 27-acre cemetery rest 2,841 of our military dead, their headstones set in straight lines subdivided into 9 rectangular plots by wide paths, with decorative pools at their intersections. Along the southeast edge of the burial area is the long Wall of the Missing with its sculptured figures, bordering the tree-lined terrace leading to the memorial. On this wall are engraved the names of 3,724 of the missing. Most of these, like those who rest in the cemetery, lost their lives in military activities ranging from North Africa to the Persian Gulf.

The chapel and the memorial court, which contains large maps in mosaic and ceramic depicting the operations and supply activities of American forces across Africa to the Persian Gulf, were designed to harmonize with local architecture. The chapel interior is decorated with polished marble, flags and sculpture.





RHONE CEMETERY is in the city of Draguignan (Var), France, 40 miles west of Cannes and 16 miles inland. It can be reached from Paris-Marseille-St. Raphael-Nice by Autoroute A6/A7/A8 (toll highway) by taking the Le Muy exit onto highway N-555 to Draguignan. From Cannes the cemetery is best reached via Autoroute A8. It also may be reached via Grasse on highway N-85 and D-562, or highway N-7 via Frejus and Le Muy or Les Arcs to Draguignan. Trains from Cannes, Marseille and Paris stop at St. Raphael where taxicab and bus services are available. Some trains stop at Les Arcs where bus and taxicab services are also available. Hotel accommodations in Draguignan are limited but there are many hotels in St. Raphael, Cannes and other Riviera cities.

At this cemetery on 12.5 acres at the foot of a hill clad with the characteristic cypresses, olive trees, and oleanders of southern France rest 861 of our military dead, most of whom lost their lives in the liberation of southern France in August 1944. Their headstones are arranged in straight lines, divided into four plots, grouped about an oval pool. At each end of the cemetery is a small garden.

On the hillside overlooking the cemetery is the chapel with its wealth of decorative mosaic and large sculptured figures. Between the chapel and the burial area, the great bronze relief map recalls the military operations in the region. On the retaining wall of the terrace are inscribed the names of 294 of the missing who rest in unknown graves.

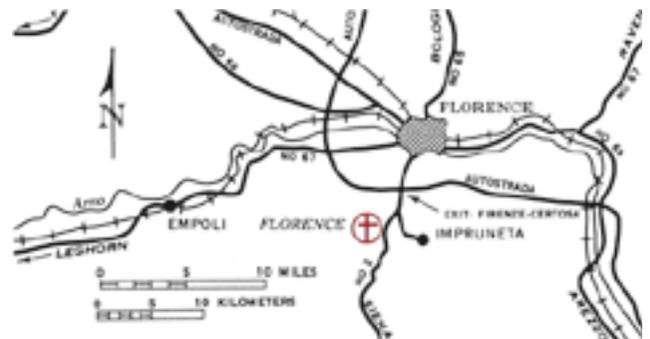


FLORENCE CEMETERY is located on the west side of Via Cassia, about 7½ miles south of Florence. The Rome-Milan A1 autostrada passes near the cemetery; its Certosa-Florence exit is 2 miles to the north. There is excellent train service to Florence from the principal cities of Italy; it is also served by some of the international trains. The "SITA" bus station provides frequent bus service along Via Cassia; there is a bus stop conveniently located just outside the cemetery gate.

The site covers 70 acres, chiefly on the west side of the Greve "torrente." The wooded hills that frame its west limit rise several hundred feet. Between the two entrance buildings, a bridge leads to the burial area where the headstones of 4,402 of our military dead are arrayed in symmetrical curved rows upon the hillside.

Above, on the topmost of three broad terraces, stands the memorial marked by a tall pylon surmounted by a large sculptured figure. The memorial has two open atria, or courts, joined by the Tablets of the Missing upon which are inscribed the names of 1,409 who rest in unknown graves.

The atrium at the south end of the Tablets of the Missing serves as a forecourt to the chapel, which is decorated with marble and mosaic. The north atrium contains the marble operations maps recording the achievements of the American armed forces in this region.



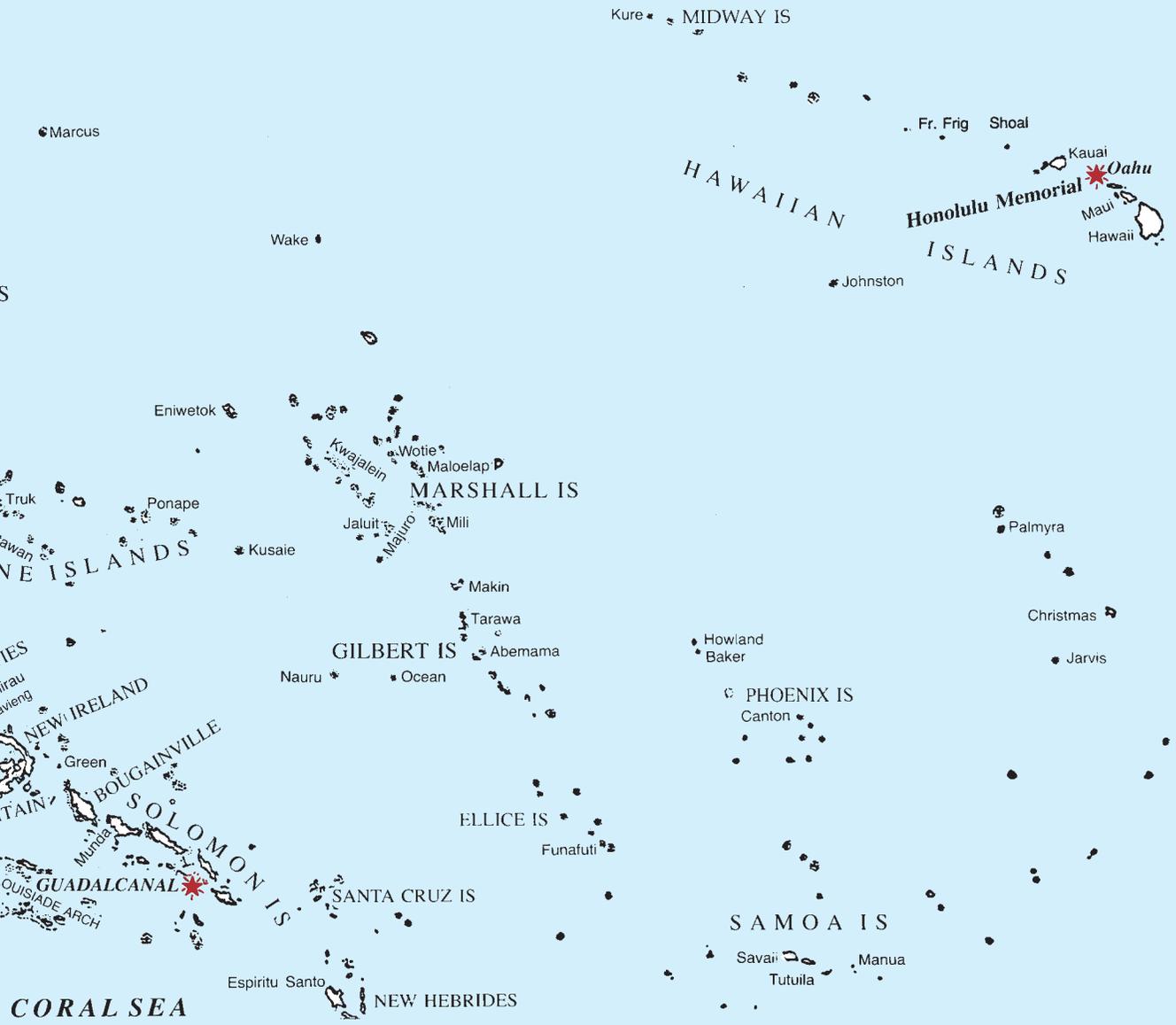
*European — African — Middle Eastern Theater of Operations
Mediterranean Area*



Asiatic — Pacific Theater of Operations

⊕ WORLD WAR II CEMETERIES
 ✳ WORLD WAR II MONUMENTS

PACIFIC OCEAN



Asiatic — Pacific Theater of Operations



MANILA CEMETERY is located in the Global City, Taguig, Metro Manila, within the boundaries of the former Fort William McKinley. It can be reached most easily from the city by taxi or automobile via Epifano de los Santos Ave. (EDSA) to McKinley Road, then to McKinley Parkway inside the Global City. The Nichols Field Road is the easiest access from Manila International Airport to the cemetery.

The cemetery of 152 acres is on a prominent plateau, visible at a distance from the east, south and west. It contains the largest number of graves of our military dead of World War II, a total of 17,202, most of whom lost their lives in the operations in New Guinea and the Philippines. The headstones are aligned in 11 plots forming a generally circular pattern, set among masses of a wide variety of tropical trees and shrubbery.

The chapel, a white masonry building enriched with sculpture and mosaic, stands near the center of the cemetery. In front of it on a wide terrace are two large hemicycles. Twenty-five mosaic maps recall the achievements of the American armed forces in the Pacific, China, India and Burma. On the piers of the hemicycles are inscribed the names of 36,285 of the missing who rest in unknown graves. Carved in the floors are the seals of the states and territories.



CABANATUAN MEMORIAL is located 85 miles north of Manila, within the city of Cabanatuan, Luzon, Republic of the Philippines. It marks the site of the Japanese Cabanatuan Prisoner of War Camp where approximately 20,000 American servicemen and civilians were held captive from 1942 to 1945, after the fall of the Philippine Islands during World War II. The memorial also honors the heroic sacrifices made by Filipino servicemen and civilians.

The memorial consists of a 90-foot concrete base in the center of which rests a marble altar. It is surrounded on three sides by a fence of steel rods and on the fourth by a Wall of Honor upon which are inscribed the names of the approximately 3,000 Americans who lost their lives while being held captive.

Co-located on the site are the West Point Monument, which pays homage to the 170 American and 6 Filipino graduates of the U.S. Military Academy who lost their lives during the defense of the Philippines or while prisoners of war at Cabanatuan, and the Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor (a Filipino veterans organization) memorial, which salutes their American fallen comrades.



GUADALCANAL AMERICAN MEMORIAL is located on Skyline Drive overlooking the town of Honiara, Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands. It honors those American and Allied servicemen who lost their lives during the Guadalcanal Campaign of World War II (7 August 1942 to 9 February 1943). The memorial consists of an inscribed central pylon four feet square rising 24 feet above its base. Four radiating directional walls point toward major battle sites. Descriptions of the battles are inscribed on the walls.



SAIPAN MONUMENT is situated near the beach overlooking Tanapag Harbor on the Island of Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. It is part of an American memorial park commemorating the American and Marianas dead in the Marianas Campaign of World War II. The monument honors specifically the 24,000 American Marines and soldiers who died recapturing the volcanic islands of Saipan, Tinian and Guam during the period of 15 June 1944 to 11 August 1944.

The monument consists of a 12-foot rectangular obelisk of rose granite in a landscaped area of local flora. Inscribed on it is: "THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO THE SONS WHO PAID THE ULTIMATE SACRIFICE FOR LIBERATION OF THE MARIANAS. 1941-1945." A bell tower and carillon adjoin the monument.

PAPUA MARKER, PAPUA, NEW GUINEA, a bronze tablet at the U.S. Chancellery in Papua, New Guinea pays homage to the courage and sacrifice of the U.S. Armed Forces in the southwest Pacific region. Its inscription reads:

"THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA HONORS THE COURAGE AND SACRIFICE OF THE AMERICAN FIGHTING UNITS WHO WITH OUR AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND ALLIES JOINED IN COMBAT AGAINST A DETERMINED FOE HALF A CENTURY AGO. PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEAN SERVICE UNITS, THE ROYAL PAPUAN CONSTABULARY, SCOUTS AND WAR-CARRIERS STOOD BRAVELY WITH THE ALLIES TO STEM THE TIDE OF MILITARISM IN THE PACIFIC. THE BONDS OF FRIENDSHIP FORGED HERE DURING WORLD WAR II ENDURE TO THIS DAY.

"THIS MONUMENT IS DEDICATED IN HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO THE LEGACY OF FREEDOM SECURED FOR GENERATIONS YET TO COME BY THOSE WHO FOUGHT FOR THE ALLIED CAUSE.

"DEDICATED ON NOVEMBER 6, 1992, THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARRIVAL OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA COMMAND IN PORT MORESBY."



HONOLULU MEMORIAL is located within the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific in an extinct volcano near the center of the city at 2177 Puowaina Drive.

In the eight Courts of the Missing that flank the monumental staircase are recorded the names of 18,096 of our missing in the Pacific (other than the southwest Pacific) of World War II and 8,200 of the Korean Conflict. Two half courts at the base of the staircase honor the 2,504 missing of the Vietnam War. Surmounting the staircase is a chapel with flanking galleries containing maps and texts recording the achievements of the American armed forces in the central and south Pacific regions and in Korea. Inquiries concerning graves at this cemetery should be addressed to the Department of Veterans' Affairs.



The WESTERN NAVAL TASK FORCE MARKER AT CASABLANCA, MOROCCO is located at the Ben M'Sick civilian cemetery. The bronze plaque, mounted on a solid block of Moroccan granite, commemorates the U.S. Western Task Force, which successfully made opposed assault landings at Mohemmedia, Safi and Kenitra on 8-11 November 1942. This first ever trans-oceanic amphibious operation embarked from Hampton Roads, Virginia, and was comprised of American troops transported and covered by more than 100 U.S. naval vessels. The landing was made near Casablanca on the Atlantic coast of French Morocco.



COROZAL AMERICAN CEMETERY is located approximately 3 miles north of Panama City, Republic of Panama, just off Avenue Omar Torrijos Herrera between the Panama Canal Railway Company Train Station and Ciudad Del Saber (formerly Fort Clayton). To reach the cemetery, turn right on Calle Rufina Alfaro at the Crossroads Bible Church and proceed about one-half mile to the cemetery. Taxi and bus service to the cemetery are available from Panama City. ABMC assumed responsibility for the care and maintenance of the cemetery in perpetuity in 1982.

At this 16-acre cemetery are interred 5,336 American veterans and others. A small memorial sits atop a knoll overlooking the graves area. It consists of a paved plaza with a 12-foot rectangular granite obelisk flanked by two flagpoles from which fly the United States and Panamanian flags. Floral tributes are laid at the obelisk during memorial services. A paved walk leads from the plaza to the Visitor Center at the foot of the knoll. Engraved in Spanish and English upon the obelisk is the following inscription:

“THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO ALL INTERRED HERE WHO SERVED IN ITS ARMED FORCES OR CONTRIBUTED TO THE CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND SECURITY OF THE PANAMA CANAL.”



MEXICO CITY NATIONAL CEMETERY is at 31 Virginia Fabregas, Colonia San Rafael about 2 miles west of the Metropolitan Cathedral and about 1 mile north of the U.S. Embassy. The cemetery was established in 1851 and contains a small monument over the grave of 750 of our unidentified dead of the War of 1847. Inscribed on the monument is: “TO THE HONORED MEMORY OF 750 AMERICANS, KNOWN BUT TO GOD, WHOSE BONES, COLLECTED BY THEIR COUNTRY’S ORDER, ARE HERE BURIED.” In this 1-acre area are also 813 remains of Americans and others in wall crypts.





EAST COAST MEMORIAL is in Battery Park in New York City at the southern end of Manhattan Island. It is about 150 yards from the South Ferry subway station on the IRT Lines and stands just south of historic Fort Clinton, on a site furnished by the Department of Parks of the City of New York.

This memorial commemorates those soldiers, sailors, marines, coast guardsmen, merchant marines and airmen who met their deaths in the western waters of the Atlantic during World War II. Its axis is oriented on the Statue of Liberty. On each side of this axis are four tall gray granite pylons upon which are engraved the name, rank, organization and state of 4,609 missing who lost their lives in the service of their country.



WEST COAST MEMORIAL is located on a high point near the junction of Lincoln and Harrison Boulevards in the Presidio of San Francisco, California and near the southern end of the Golden Gate Bridge.

This memorial was erected in memory of those soldiers, sailors, marines, coast guardsmen and airmen who met their deaths in the American coastal waters of the Pacific during World War II. It consists of a curved gray granite wall decorated with sculpture; on this wall are engraved the name, rank, organization and state of 412 missing whose remains were never recovered or identified. The terrace affords an impressive view of the neighboring shore and the exit from the Golden Gate to the Pacific Ocean.

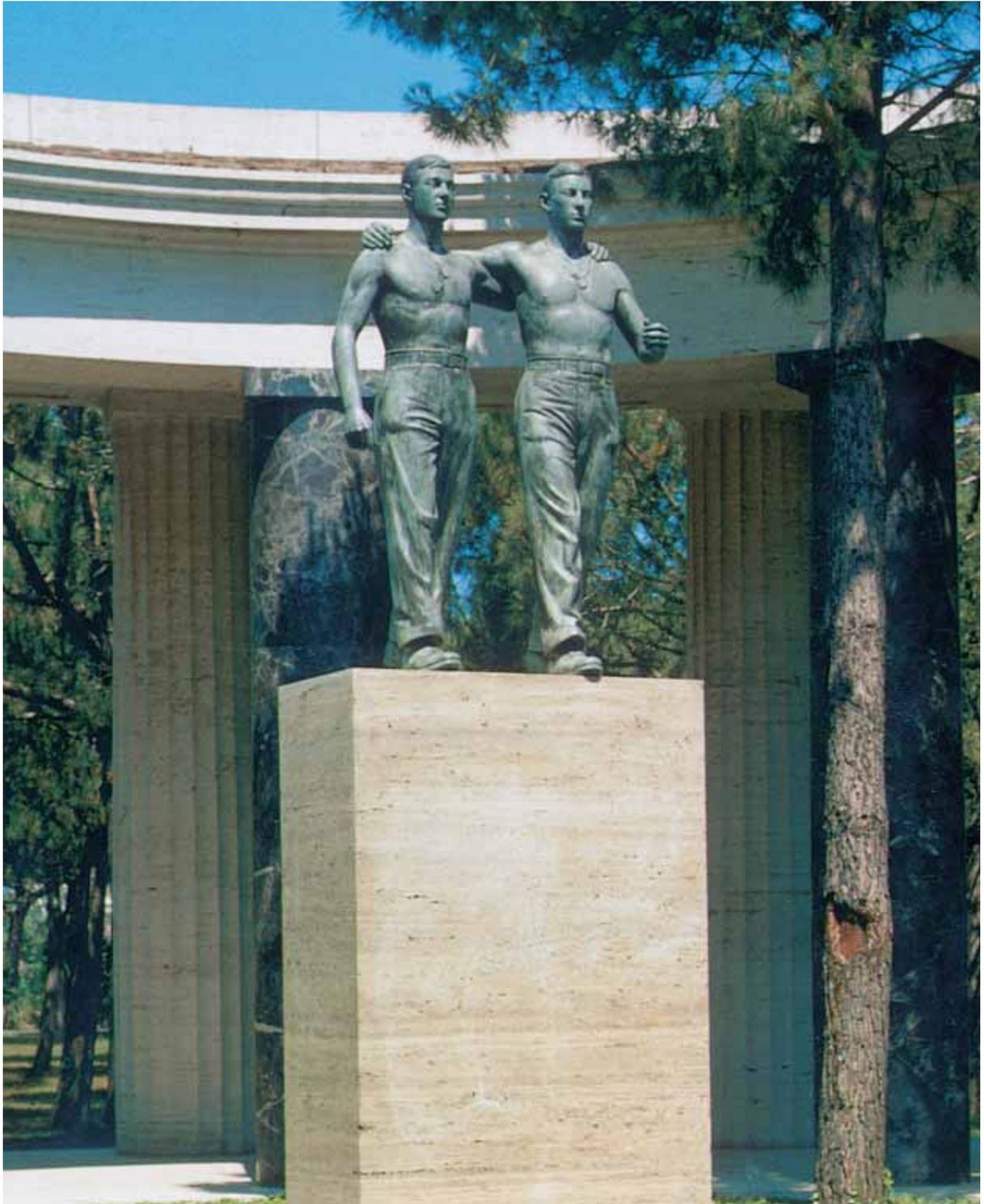
WASHINGTON, D.C.

At the direction of Congress, ABMC established an American Expeditionary Forces (WWI) Memorial, a Korean War Veterans Memorial, and a World War II Memorial in Washington, D.C. that now are operated and maintained by the National Park Service.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES MEMORIAL (AEF), on Pennsylvania Avenue between 14th and 15th Streets, NW commemorates the two million American military personnel and their Commander-in-Chief General John J. Pershing who made up the AEF of World War I. It consists of a stone plaza, an 8-foot statue of General Pershing, and two 10-foot walls along the south and east sides of the memorial. The south wall contains two battle maps. Inscribed on the reverse face of the east wall is General Pershing's tribute to the officers and men of the AEF: IN THEIR DEVOTION, THEIR VALOR, AND IN THE LOYAL FULFILLMENT OF THEIR OBLIGATIONS, THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES HAVE LEFT A HERITAGE OF WHICH THOSE WHO FOLLOW MAY EVER BE PROUD."

KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL, on the National Mall, commemorates the sacrifices of the 5.8 million Americans who served during the three-year period of the Korean War. During its relatively short duration, 25 June 1950 to 27 July 1953, 33,700 Americans were killed in action; 8,200 of those were classified as missing in action (and presumed dead), or lost or buried at sea. An additional 103,000 Americans were wounded during the conflict. An integral part of the memorial is the Korean War Honor Roll, a database containing names of U.S. military personnel who died worldwide during the war.

WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL, located on the central axis of the National Mall, between the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument, honors the more than 400,000 Americans who gave their lives for freedom, the 16 million who served in uniform, and all who contributed to the war effort on the home front. Symbolic of the defining event of the 20th century, the memorial is a testament to the spirit, sacrifice and commitment of the American people. A World War II Registry database contains names of those who participated in the war effort in uniform or on the home front.



*Brothers-in-Arms Statue
Sicily-Rome American Cemetery and Memorial*